#### ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

#### The North American at Portland and Hammonia at New York.

England Acknowledges the American Blockade Effective.

### REACTION IN ITALY.

# THE INSURRECTION IN GREECE.

&c..

Hamburg by way of Southampton, reached this port early yesterday morning. The Hammonia left Southon the 26th ultimo. Her news has been auticips ted by the City of Washington.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool on the 27th, via Londonderry on the 28th of February, ar-

than those already received.

Purser Jonkins reports:—Entered large fields of ice in fatitude 46 13, longitude 48 46, and left them in latitude 45 44, longitude 51 32. Had easterly winds for the re-

mainder of the passage.

The unemployed laborers in Liverpool were making emonstrations, but had been peaceably dispersed by

Despatches from Calcutta, dated February II, quote reights upon rice at seventy-five shillings. The impormarket was dull.

The mail-clad frigate Warrior has arrived at Plymouth. It is reported that she steers well and has no leakage. The London Herald asserts that Sir Robert Peel and Hon. Wm. Cowper are about exchanging offices.

Our Paris Correspondence.

Pans, Feb. 24, 1862.

The Stidells—No European Intervention—Ball at the American Minister s—A "Hungry Frenchman"—Last Ball o the Season at the Tuileries—The Emperor's Remarks on Our Affairs-The Prince Napoleon-Americans Pre--Arrival of a Traitor, de., de.

Sidell has subsided with an alarming condition of niet. Since he left the Hotel du Rhine and moved to his ew apartments on the Champs Elysces we hear but litthere were often to be seen, on the sidewalk, opposite his ows, sometimes as many as half a dozen Englishmen and Americans, who had paused a moment on their way toward the Boulevard to catch a glimpse of the old traitor lady who bases her claim to chivalry upon an assertion States Navy, who was in the performance of a personally disagreeable duty. Now, however, the family creates no ent, and they have not yet given the promised house-warming. Slidell is busy among persons having in-duence with the government, and has had interviews with several Senators for the purpose of endeavoring to the address which agrees with the Emperor's suggestion of the maintenance of a strict neutrality. As yet, however, he has had no success on this score, as all which has been said upon the subject has been favorable; and in the address of the Legislative Assembly the same course is taken, and both of these will be adopted without any amendment in the paragraphs re-lating to our affairs. Last week Mr. Sideil family were present at a grand ball and his family were present at given by the Countess de Morny, but attracted no particular attention. The Count de Morny is the President of the legislative body, and the acknowledged half brother of the Emperor, being the result of an "early indiscretion" on the part of Queen Hortense. He is said to possess a considerable influence over his Majesty, and,

ther of the Emperor, being the result of an "early indiscretion" on the part of Queen Hortense. He is said to possess a considerable influence over his Majesty, and, of course, is a man to cultivate.

In the present aspect of affairs there is no immediate danger of any European intervention. England and France will both hold off their hands as long as there is no more suffering caused in their dominions by the war in America than there is now; for the notion that either of them will go to war with America "for an idea," and that idea the foundation of the Southern slaveotracy, is, I take it, entirely out of the question. Whatever the governments might be inclined to do in the premises, the great mass of the people would be outraged at such a proceeding, and a discontent might be bred here whose effects would be even more serious than the failure of the cotten supply or the continued interruption of the sitk manufactures of Lyons. Everything now is favorable for us here, and we have the sympathy and good wishes of the people, who rejoice with us at the fast and thick coming good news which we have been receiving for a few weeks past. God grant that it may come thicker and faster, and that we may soon hear that the avalanche has fallen at last, and crushed out finally and forever the wretched rebellion and its leaders.

A ball was given at the American Minister's, on Friday evening last, a commemoration of the birthday of Washington. Friday was the 21st, and Washington's birthday comes on the 22d; but the latter date fell this year upon Saturday. Giving a ball on Saturday would necessarily involve the "desecration," according to our ideas, of the Sabbath, and Mr. Dayton has not become so thoroughly

Sabbath, and Mr. Dayton has not become so thoroughly Europeanized as to forget his early education, or, at least the religious scruples and prejudices of his countrymen. Between five and six hundred invitations were issued. the religious scruples and prejudices of his countrymen. Between five and six hundred invitations were issued, and more than four hundred persons were present in the course of the evening. The entrances to the apartments were hung with American flags, and the wall of the reception room adorned with a fine portrait of the Father of his Country. All the Americans residing or temporarily sojourning in Paris were invited, and most of them availed themselves of the invitation to mingle for an evening among their own countrymen and listen to their native language, and feast their eyes upon the fair faces of their countrywomen—than whom none of the daughters of Eve are fairer. The honors were done by Mrs. and Miss Dayton, the wife and daughter of the Minister, in a charming manner, which made their guests feel easy and agreeable. Several of the foreign ministers dropped in in the course of the evening, but a grand bill given on the same evening by the Minister of Finance, M. Fould, prevented them from making a long stay. A number of Parisians were present, among whom I was rather surprised to see Gaillardet, formerly one of the "hungry Frenchmen" of the Courrier dee Elats Unit, and a mas who has probably done us more harm in Europe by his misrepresentations than any other writer. Having lived some years in New York, he is taken by many as authority upon American affairs, about which he is really greasly ignorant, and although at first his articles published in the Presse were rather favorable to us, some influence (perhaps the same potent one which was exercised upon the Patrie and Pags) was brought to bear upon him, which induced him to materially alter his tone when he left the Presse, and farmished articles, some of which were bitterly abusive, to the Constitutionned.

The last ball of the season was given at the Tuileries on

him to materially alter his tone when he left the Presse, and furnished articles, some of which were bitterly abu-sive, to the Constitutionnel.

The last ball of the season was given at the Tuileries on Wednesday evening last, and was the most brilliant of the season. The Empress looked magnificently, finer than I ever saw her look before, and was dressed in pure the season. The Empress looked magnificently, finer than I ever saw her look before, and was dressed in pure white, with blue trimmings, and was literally covered with diamonds. The Emperor, in the course of the evening, had quite a long conversation with Mr. I sayton upon American affairs, and exhibited a thorough knowledge of the general topography of the country in which the campaign is being conducted. The "condition of the roads," which seems now to be the great drawbock to any general forward governent, he inquired about, and seemed to think that, in our immense terrillory, successful transportation would be one of the great diffucilities in the way of movement. "Before the battle of Solforino," he said, "I was perfectly appailed at the amount of buggage, annunition and provisions which a large army must necessarily carry in its train." The Emperor, it is said, carefully reads all the news from the United States. The Prince Napoleon was not present at the bail, as he has been for some time past busily engaged in the preparation of his speech before the Senate upon the Italian question, and it is said that he also intends giving the Senate the result of his observations during his last year's journey in the United States, is so far as they affect the probable result of the present struggie.

Only five Americans were presented at the last ball—

in so far as they affect the probable result of the present struggie.

Only five Americans were presented at the last ball—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Penniman, of New York, and Dr. Charles Precht and wife, of San Francisco, California, United States Consul at Cologne.

That miserable traitor, Beverly Tocker, who has grown fat and bloated from the feed of the United States government, made his appearance here several days ago, having arrived in England week betore last. He reached there by way of the West Indies, and comes with despatches from the bogus government to its bogus ambassadors. His principal occupation here is "blowing" and imbibliog, at both of which he is particularly strong.

## THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

#### Earl Russell Finds the Blockade Effective.

The papers relative to the blockade of the Southern ad been submitted to the British Parliament. Earl Russell, in a letter to Lord Lyons, dated February 15, says that the fact of ships having successfully run blockade dee not prevent the blockade from being effective; and he argues that a neutral State ought to exercise great caution with regard to a de facto blockade, and ought not to disregard it unless the power of the

A Rebel Senman in France. A Rebel Seaman in France.

HIS CONDUCT, TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

(From Galignani's Messenger, Feb. 26.)

American sailor from Charleston, named Wade,

led at Havre the day before yesterday for the

following offeace. A young French sailor, named Leprisult, was about to cross the bridge of Saint Francis, in that town, when he was sened by the craval by Wade, who demanded something, of which the other could only understand the words. My knife!" but which was no doubt a demand for money. An oysiorman seeing the knife in Wade's hand, and the use he was about to make of it, seized him by the wrist and assisted in securing him. When before the Court, Wade, with a coolness and composure worthy of a better cause, admitted that he had accosted Leprisult, but that it was to ask for a quid of tobacco: that Leprisult offered to give him one, if he would lend him a knife to cut it with, which he was about to do when his arm was seized, and himself led off to prison. The confidence which Wade appeared to have in this ingenious defence was, however, entirely destroyed by his hearing himself condemned to five years' imprisonment and five years' surveillance of the police.

#### THE DEBATE IN THE FRENCH SENATE-

France the Friend of the United States The Emperor's Policy Must be the Po

France the Friend of the United States—The Emperor's Policy Must be the Policy of France.

During the recent debate in the French Senate on the subject of the reply to the speech from the throne, the President said M. De Boissy desired to speak on the question of commercial relations with America.

The Marquis Du Bossy—Our deliberations have now become calm, and I am not the person to disturb it. (Laughter.) I intend to address you on our neutrality as regards America, but wish first to say a few words on the publicity of our sittings, which can hardly be longer withheld. What I want is—

The Passnent—You are now far from America. (A laugh.)

The Parsident—100 are less than laugh.)
The Marquis Dz Borszy—Yes, but I shall soon get there.
Besides, I must observe that the address is a wide field—
The Parsident—But you have limited yourself to American affairs.

Dz Borszy—I am speaking on Par. 2. can affairs.

The Marquis Dr Boissy—I am speaking on Par. 2. I gave way to M. de la Rochejaquelein, whom I shall ever be ready to oblige; but I by no means intend to relinquish my right to speak on Par. 2. I would, however, ask that the doors of the Luxembourg should be open to the two great bodies of the State, or at least to the members of the legislative body.

General the Marquis Dr Laworshine—Question! Question!

General the Marquis Dr Laworstine—Question! Question! The Marquis Dr Boissy—I am in the most engrossing question of the moment. It is evident that, were our sittings public, they would be less stormy than they were the day before yesterday. Under the public eye people are more guarded. (Noise.)

The Presupery—But that is not the question. If you want the standing orders altered, make a motion to that effect. (Approbation.)

The Marquis Dr Boissy.—There is nothing but interruptions.

The Marquis De Boissy.—There is nothing but interruptions.

The President.—My duty is to call you back to the question. You were to speak on America.

The Marquis De Boissy.—I am not bound to say beforehand on what I shall speak.

The Marquis De Boissy.—Two great wars are alluded to in the address—first, that in the Crimea, which we all approved of. It cost us, it is true, 1,300,000,000 and more; but that is not much, for that war was attended with the immense result of unveiling to Europe the relative weakness of England—her weakness when alone—and that is why I wish that we should give way less to her. The other war is that in Italy, where our army covered itself with glory, but from which it thought we should have derived more profitable political consequences. But, gentlemen, what I wish to say on the occasion of these two great wars is, that the money which they cost might have been spent differently. With such a sum we might have reached Landon. ("Oh, oh!" and laughter of the assembly.

The President American will state that your remarks were received by the unanimous laughter of the assembly.

The Marquis De Boissy—Se much the better; I shall be

marks were received by the unanimous laughter of the assembly.

The Marquis Ds Bossy—Se much the better; I shall be proud of it. What have we found in going to Italy? A dangerous nation, which is our ally only in name. By going to England we might have retied on the riceiching of a nation whose alliance will always be a precious advantage for us. Let us respect, as faithful subjects, the will of the sovereign; but that does not prevent us from spicaking our opinious. As to what regards the extreme East, in think that our expeditions have procured glory and certain advantages for us; but in China, for instance, what we have done is more for the interest of England.

The PERSONN—The remarks you are now making have nothing whatever to do with the paragraph relative to the internal affirs of the country.

The Marquis Ds Bossy—In order to get to America I can very well take the way of China. (General laughter.)

The Presentant—By doing so you confound all the paragraphs of the address.

The Marquis De Borsy—That is not my fault, it is that of the wording of the address, which, instead of being divided into short paragraphs, contains some of outrageous length. Our expeditions in the extreme East were doubtless undertaken for the purpose of repressing barbarism, but by what name will you designate the means employed by the English police, which I shall now make known to you? [The Hon. Marquis here read a list of the punishments innited in India, which caused general exclamations mixed with laughter in the Assembly.]

The Pressurant—But it is impossible to continue the discussion in this manner.

The Marquis De Borsy—Yes, gentlemen, these are the acts of barbarism committed, but by the English, and I have found them in an official document, laid before the English Farilament. Those are the means used by the English towards their Indian subjects, and yet we do not make war to put an end to them. As regards the war in China, I see no sufficient reason for the expedition. It was not the French, but the English who were insuited, and they ought to have been leit under the blow of their humiliation.

General the Marquis De Lawossine.—Your remarks are not very politic.

The Marquis De Borsy.—I say what I think, and the ter.)
The Personent-By doing so you confound all the para-

General the Marquis De Laworden.—Your remarks are not very politic.

The Marquis De Bossy.—I say what I think, and the Emperor, who will hear our words, will judge of them. Certain people think they prove their devotedness by the quantity of incense they born, but I measure mine by the courage of saying things which may even give displeasure. Incense is to princes what the optim is to the Chinese; optim brutalizes the Chinese, and incense stupities princes and makes them fail into exile. (Laughter.) Returning to the wording of the address, the speaker regretted that the document had not been onlicially communicated to the bureaus before it was read in public. But do you suppose, said he, that you get this draught in a virgin state? No; before it was submitted to you it had been communicated to others; it had been examined, discussed, and often modified. Why should not that which is done for others, and even

it had been examined, discussed, and often modified. Why should not that which is done for others, and even for the journals, be done for use? (Murmus).

The Pressment—What you say is inexact, M. De Boissy? The Marquis De Boissy.—The draft of the address was in a journal before it was read here. (Noise.) The form in which the draft was prepared might have been modified so as to leave free scope to all opinions; and it is to be regretted that the labors of the committee should appear to be summed up in the saying only of what it was permitted to say. I have seen with satisfaction an honorable colleague of advanced opinions from whom I differ profoundly, I mean M. Fietri, quitting the regretable track followed last year by those who insulted vanquished princes who had twice done their duty. I well understand a hatred of the treaties of 1815; but what I do not understand is how people can affect to detest the treaties and to love those who imposed them on us. General the Marquis De Lawosenne.—They were imposed on us by all Europe.

The PRESENCE—Do not interrupt, M. de Lawesstine, or I shall be forced to apply the regulations.

The Marquis De Boissy.—No, it was not Europe that imposed them on us, it was the English. They were the masters, and they wished to dispose of France without consulting France; they would not allow french plenipotentiaries to be admitted to the conterences, nor that the despoiled should know the name of the spoiler. For they would not allow french plenipotentiaries to be admitted to the conterences, nor that the despoiled should know the name of the spoiler. For they would not allow french plenipotentiaries to be admitted to the conterences, nor that the despoiled should know the name of the spoiler. For they would now you mailled last war, it was the English, and you have never said a word opinion than be younger them.

For this you have only to maintain materially with America. You will then see England offering to the world the speculacion of a poople acharing coverhings for the saile of

You will then see England offering to the world the spec-tacle of a poople enduring corything for the sale of morey, and haughty only with the week. Four know how knuble the has always teen with the United States. If the now worked to invoke you in the American struggle it is to weeken a Power of which the is a fraid. I hope never to see France involved in a war with the United States, for the humili-ation of that Power would give England the imprenacy of the sear. I now ask myself whether I ought to enter on the Italian question. (No, no.) I will not then do so, but only regret that the amendment on the evacuation of Rome, that has been so much tarked of, should not have been produced in this discussion.

The Passinexy—No amendment has been produced; the Monitors said that the amendment you speak of was not presented.

The Marquis Da Borssy—I regret that it should have

The Prischest—No amendment has been produced; the Moniteur said that the amendment you speak of was not presented.

The Marquiss Dr Bossy—I regret that it should have been lost by the way.

M. Briauth, Minister without portfolio—The government is anxious to clearly make known its sentiments on another point, mooted by the Marquis de Boissy. When on the other side of the Channel a member of the English Chambers, not sharing in the realings of his neighbors and of his colleagues, makes by chance a violent motion against our country. Freuch feelings sufferfrom it, and it is not without emotion that the echo of such a discussion is heard on this side of the Strait. The reason is, that the two great nations are proud and susceptible on what touches their honor. Expressions of hatred exchanged from one tribune to the other, are most objectionable. As to America, France will never forget the band of kindness which until her to the United States. History points out to her that war with them is impossible, but that does not prevent her from being pained at seeing the children of the same people destroying each other and their common country. The government has recommended and practiced neutrality. It would not allow except to compromise the principles which it defended and made precall in 1856 in the Congress of Paris, but it feds the stronges friendship towards the United States, and consprehend how any one could wish to impel it to a combination which would have for its object to force an entruncinto the Southern ports in order to lead cotion. On the part of France such conduct would be madness, and England, whose interests are more deeply engaged in the question, and is now on good terms with the United States, would not venture on a line of policy which is not that of France, and to which the Emperor would not lend himself. (Approbation.)

France.

The Opinion Nationale says that a reactionary movement is being prepared in Southern Italy for next spring. Reactionary bands are now being organized at Trieste, Maita and Rome. They will disembark simultaneously at several peints in the Neapolitan territory.

The Paris Press says that the French government has sent orders to the commander of the naval station at China not to permit a repetition of atrocities similar to those committed by the rebels at the capture of Ningpo, and that the English government will send similar in-

The French Senate continues the debate on the address the Emperor. M. de Bear umont expressed regret that such increase

Great Britain.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the excitement consequent on Prince Napoleon's speech is increasing. The Botation bill is also attracting attention to the Emperor's letter to General Montauhan. The reception which the bill met with in the logislative corps has produced an unpleasant sensation.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says that it is rumored that the serious conflicts between the Emperor and the Corps Logislatif on the subject of Count Pailkaos' dotation is likely to and in compromises. the House voting him a life pension to the amount asked—50,000 francs—and the government consenting not to have it made hereditary.

Austria.

VENNA, Feb. 28, 1862.

Upon the anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution the Emperor of Austria, in person, conferred upon Baron Von Nomerling, Minister of State, the Grant Cross of the Order of Leopold, with an autograph letter appropriate his carries and autograph letter and autograph letter appropriate his carries and autograph letter and autograph letter appropriate his carries and autograph letter appropriate his carries and autograph letter appropriate his carries and autograph letter and autograph letter appropriate his carries and autograph letter appropriate his autogra

Italy.

Milan, Feb. 28, 1862.

The Persecranes denies the statement that a coalition has been formed between Ratazzi, Farini and Ninghetti, n view of a ministerial crisis.

TRIBUTE, Feb. 27, 1862.
The garrison of Tripolitz, following the example of the sarrison at Naupha, has revolted.
It is believed that the insurrectionists at Naupha will

Many Greeks now staying at Genoa, Leghorn and An-tons are preparing to return to Greece.

The number of insurgents will soon be considerably ncreased.

The insurrection is considered important, as it might influence a new state of things in Turkey,

The Spanish Fleet for the Pacine.

The Madrid Epoca, of the 19th of February, confirms the news that Spain intends sending a squadron to the Pacific. That journal states that the squadron will sail in the beginning of April, under the orders of Commander Pinson. This naval division is to consist of three rigates of forty-two guns, and soveral schooners recently built. It proceeds first to Montevideo, and will atterwards visit all the coasts of South America.

Three new frigates are also about to sail for Havana, to replace the Bianca and Princesa, which will return to Saain.

#### Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 28, 1862.

The Times' city article says:—The funds opened steadily on the 27th, but, money being more in demand, there was an occasional tendency to flatness. Both the builton and reserve are slightly declining. In discounts the tendency is lower.

dency is lower.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28, 1862.

Corros.—The brokers' circular reports the sales of the week at 54,000 bales, the market closing firm and unchanged. Speculators took 14,500 bales, and exporters 9,000 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters

and the market closes firm.	The authorized	quotations
are:-		
and the second of the second	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	14¾d.	13d.
Mobiles	133/d.	12%d.
Uplands	13½d.	12%d.
The stock in port is estimat	ted at 452.500 bale	s, of which
171,000 are American. Sura	ts have advanced	one-eighth
of a penny a pound.		
Breadstuffs dull, but stead	y.	

Broadstuffs dull, but steady.
Provisions quiet but, steady.
London, Feb. 28, 1862 Consols for money, 93% a 93%. Illinois Central shares, 47% a 48 discount. Eries, 29 The bullion in the Bank has decreased £146,000.

### Board of Supervisors.

A regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, Elijah F. Purdy, President, in

The minutes of the last meeting were read and ap

The Committee on Annual Taxes presented a report stating that they have not the power to remit the annu al taxes assessed on a number of persons who had pre-sented petitions for that purpose. The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on County Officers, re commending the Board to audit and allow the bills of the Sheriff, for services rendered during the last quarter of 1861, amounting to \$9,446 93, was taken up.

Supervisor Ely moved as an amendment to the report, that the charge known as the Sheriff's "term fees" be

struck out of the report.

Supervisor WESSMAN offered a resolution that the Board should in future refuse to audit and allow the bills of the Sheriff known as term fees. He said that if some steps were not taken to relieve the county of these obnoxious charges, they would soon become much

obnoxious charges, they wood some course to pursue would be to petition the Legislature to abolish the law compelling the Board to pay these bills. He thought if this was not done the bills would soon amount to

\$100,000. Supervisors poke at some length, to show that the Board of Supervisors are called upon to andit and allow all bills charged against the county, including, of course, the bills of the Sheriff.

Supervisor Pumpy moved that the whole matter be laid on the table, which was carried.

The Committee on Civil Courts presented a resolution, that the second story of the building in Chambers street, occupied by Schenck & Downing, be hirred for the use of the Supreme Court. After some discussion the matter was referred back to the committee, with instruction to inquire whether the room could not be hired for less than

inquire whether the room could not be hired for less than five thousand dollars.

The Committee on Annual Taxes presented a report in favor of reducing the amount of annual taxes assessed on charles M. Young and others. Several of the cases were laid over for further consideration. The remainder were acted on and the reduction made.

Supervisor Exv offered a resolution, that John P. Cummings and James C. Willet be appointed Commissioners of the Central, or Macomb's Dam Bridge. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Roard then adjourned until Tuesday next, the 18th instant.

INFANTICIDE CASE IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD .- The ody of an unknown child, about two months old, was found lying in a vacant lot near the corner of Eleventh avenue and Fifty-fifth street, on Monday night, under circumstances which lead to the belief that the little one circumstances which lead to the belief that the little one had been foully dealt with. Dr. Robinson, of the Coroners' office, examined the body, and found that the neck was fractured. Marks of violence were also discovered about the throat, which looked as though the child had been strangled. No trace of the unnatural parents could be discovered, and the jury were forced to render a verdict of "leath from injuries at the hands of some person or persons unknown."

HATCHWAY CASUALTY .- James McGovern, a native of reland, sged thirty-eight years, was instantly killed on Monday afternoon, by falling through the batchway o promises No. 15 First street. Deceased was a laborer, residing in First avenue, near Forty-fith street, and had obtained employment on the very day of his death. Coroner Wildey held an inquest upon the body.

Sudden Drath of an Old Phot.—John Van Aradaler an old pilot, was found dead in bed at his residence, No.

27 Harrison street, yesterday morning. Coroner Coll held an inquest upon the body, when the jury rendered verdict of "Death from disease of the heart."

### Police Intelligence.

DESCRIPT UPON A FARRISHARLE GAMELING HOUSE.—Police nen Roe, Davis, Kiernan and others, of the Fifteenth pre inct police, made a descent upon the retired but stylis cambling saloen, No. 3 Ninth street, on Monday night, and arrested all the occupants. The officers had previously visited the premises in citizen's clothes, but the reco poissance was unsatisfactory, and they determined to Accordingly, on Monday night, it was agreed that they should gain access to the house, and if the evidence was conclusive against the gamblers, the latter were to be taken into custody. Two of the occupants, named navid Sawyer and W. D. Messenger, were caught in suspicious proximity to a rare table and a lot of checks, but the remainder of the household managed to conceal their guilt, much to the chagrin of the officers. The gambling implements, consisting of a fare table, several packs of cards, a dealing and cue box, were taken possession of by the police and conveyed to the station house. Yesterday the prisoners were brought before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they were held to ball each in the sum of \$500 to answer. It is not known yet who is the proprietor of the saloon, but the probability is that he will turn up in the person of either one or the other of the prisoners. Accordingly, on Monday night, it was agreed that they

#### Commodore Vanderbilt and the Central American and South Pacific Mails. WASHINGTON, March 11, 1862. Commodere Vanderbilt gave notice to-day to the Post

master General that he would carry the Central American and South Pacific mails on his line of steamers, provided he could be protected against parties who are smuggling the California mails over his line, for which he receive no payment.

MAYKets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1862.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5's, 84: Readin, Railroad, 21½; Morris Canal, 41; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1862.

Flour dull at \$5 a \$5 25 for superine. Wheat firm:
sales 8,000 bushels red at \$1 38 a \$1 36; white, \$1 40 a
\$1 45. Corn dull: sales 5,000 bushels; at 53 a 53 %c.;
white, 60c. Mess Pork, \$13 50 a \$14. Whiskey dull at
25 % a \$6c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate. ALBANT, March 10, 1862. Mr. PRUYN presented the petition of the Albany Institute to provide for the collection of statistics of the re-

The following bills were reported upon favorably: To provide schools of correction in the alms and poor ouses of the State,

To exempt the Vassar Female College from tax

By Mr. Mosrgonesy-To amend the acts relative to

York running to the Hudson and East rivers. The same bills were introduced by Mr. Puzzrs in the

Also, to regulate the inspection of buildings

By Mr. BARRY-To provide that the certified copy of the last will or testament of a party, proved before a surrogate, be made the same in evidence as the original

After some opposition by Mr. Hirremisson the motion was lost.

The bill relative to the liability of stockholders was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

A motion to strike out the first section, providing for the reassessment of stockholders, was lost.

Mr. Hardin moved to amend by providing that the clause shall not apply to any person who has compromised or may compromise his liability as a stockholder.

Adopted.

Adopted.

Mr. Phurn moved an amendment that the bill shall not apply to any bank against which proceedings have been instituted under the act, and in which receivers have been heretofore appointed. Lost—9 to 17.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, March 11, 1862. Mr. Folger, by consent, introduc the act for the speedy payment of the volunteers of the State—passed a few days since, in order to obviate the difficulty that has arisen between the State and the general government. Read a third time and passed. Mr. FARRAR reported a bill to repeal the act to wider Tenth avenue, Brooklyn.

To impose a tax on dogs.

To close a part of Partition street, Brooklyn.

To close a part of Partition street, Brooklyn.

Relative to certain streets and avenues in Brooklyn.

To enforce the responsibility of bank stockholders.

Mr. Harnin announced to the Senate that the Union troops had occupied Mannssas.

A great scene of excitement ensued.

Mr. Robertson, in the chair, declared that applause was strictly in order.

The bill to cenfer power on the Metropolitan police to inspect steam boilers was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

MINOR. CORNELL moved that no person be detailed for this duty unless he was a practical engineer.

The motion was adopted and the bill ordered to a third reading.

reading.

Mr. Consolly moved to forward the bill to repeal the Church Property act as the special order for Thursday

evening.

Recess till seven o'clock.

After the adjournment, Mr. Folder, jumping upon a desk, called for three cheers for the victory at Manassas, which were heartily given.

ALBANY, March 10, 1862.

A number of petitions being presented to allow the Supervisors of Madison county to grant licenses, a atruggle took place in reference thereto, the prohibitory men desiring they should be referred to the mittee on Excise. The petitions, after a long debate, were referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Puris and others presented petitions in favor o

the Metropolitan health bill. Several petitions were presented against the New York and Brooklyn Carrying Company.

Mr. Pheles, from the Committee on Commerce and

Navigation, reported favorably on the Senate bill to re organize the Harbor Master's Department. Ordered to be printed, with amendments. The following bills were reported favorably upon by

committees:—
To amond the charter of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company: to reduce the number of directors of the Gallatin Fire Insurance Company; relative to dividends of Life Insurance companies; relative to the trial of offences committed against joint stock associations; to reorganize the State Idiot Asylum; to incorporate the Spring Street Railroad.

the State Idiot Asylum; to incorporate the Spring Street Railroad.

Mr. Tracky gave notice that there would be a minority report upon the Broadway Railroad bill.

Mr. HULBURD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment to the United States of the direct tax assumed by the State of New York, and appropriating the proceeds of the State tax under chapter 277 of the laws of 1861. The bill was made the special order for Thursday morning.

Mr. LOUYER, introduced a bill to appoint Charter Commissioners of New York, to meet May 1, and frame a charter. The Commissioners named are:—Luther M. Bradish, Andrew Carrigan, John E. Devlin, Hiram Walbridge, Wm. M. Evarts, Sheridan Shook, John Kerr, J. Winthrop Chanler, J. W. Allen, Rufus Andrews, A. V. Stout, Samuel J. Tiden, Simeon Draper, Chas. A. Statson, Schn Dimon, John Kelly, Wm. Tucker, John W. Edmonds, Neison J. Waterbury, Fred. A. Talmadge, Chas. H. Marshall, Goo. H. Porser, David T. Valentine, Wm. Allen Butler, Etijah F. Purdy, David S. Jackson, Hamilton Fish, Peter B. Sweeney, Robt. S. Gould and C. Godfrey Gunther.

Mr. Provost introduced a bill to extend Oak, Leonard and Excite streets, and to close Pobbin street, Brocklyn. Mr. McMullix called up his motion to discharge the select committee from further consideration of matters relative to the excise prohibition, and refer the same to the standing Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. McMullix moved the previous question, which was

the standing Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mw. McMuller moved the previous question, which was ordered, amidst considerable excitement. The year and nays were ordered on the resolution, which was lost—47 to 51. Mr. Jones, of New York, who changed his vote for the purpose, moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Dancy moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Darry moved to Lost—46 to 52.

After much excitement, Mr. Callahan moved to adjourn. Carried—48 to 47.

The House then adjourned, loaving the question on the reconsideration of the vote still pending.

ALBARY, March 11, 1862.

This being general order day, the bills of the calenda were taken up in Committee of the Whole. The bill to suppress "concert saloons" was taken up

Mr. McMullen moved to amend the first section for the license of all pinces of public amesement by adding "when the admission fee charged is received, directly permitted to be in attendance."

The motion was adopted. After further discussion progress was reported upon

the bill.

Mr. Goden announced to the House the news that the
Un.en forces occupy Manassas.
Deafening cheers greeted the announcement, and business for several minutes was interrupted.

Progress on the bill te reorganize the militia was reported, when it was made the special order for Friday.

The bill to amend the act for the better regulation of the firemen of New York was ordered to a third reading. ing.
Mr. Ocser moved to take up the bill to abolish the office of Canal Appraisers. Motion lost.
By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Scholephile, the bill to amend the act for the speedy payment of the volunteers of the State was taken up and passed. Recess.

The Tax on Steel Hoops.

### There was an adjourned meeting of the hoop manufac turers of this city, at the store of Messrs. Douglas & Sher

wood, White street, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon J. J. West, acting as chairman of the meeting-for the purpose of taking into consideration and protesting against the proposed taxation on metallic boops by Con The largest and most influential bouses in the city were

represented upon the occasion, among whom were Thompon, Langdon & Co., Dunbar & Barnes, L. A. Osborne and son, Langdon & Co., Dunbar & Barnes, L. A. Osborne and several others.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, after which a committee, consisting of Messrs. L. A. Osborn and S. S. Shetwood, was appointed to proceed to Washington and lay before Congress a remonstrance to the proposed tax. On motion a requisite sum was appropriated in order to defray the expenses of the committee to Washington, when the meeting adjourned.

The remonstrance in question is addressed to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, and sets forth that the tax set upon the articles will amount to over 33 1-3 per cent, and is in every way exorbitant. The points argued in the remonstrance are worthy of attention.

NEW MILITARY BOOKS .- We have received from D. Var Nostrand-to whom the military men of the Union are in debted for numerous and useful military books published since the beginning of the rebellion-three new and inte resting books. One is entitled " Maxims, Advice and Instructions in the Art of War," a practical military guide for the use of all arms and of all countries, translated from the French, by Captain Zendy, Director of the from the Franch, by Captain Zendy, Director of the Practical Military College, and late of the French staff. The work is gotten up in a finished atyle of typography, and the maxims illustrated by numerous diagrams. Another of the new works is "Rhymed Tactics," a new and peculiar mode of memorizing tactics. This is not only original, but has decided advantages over the dull, heavy, verbose and incomprehensive styles heretofore adopted. Every soldier should have a copy.

We have also received the revised official "Army Register" for 1862, containing all information relative to the regular and volunteer army, showing the relative rank of each officer in the saveral branches of the service, the time of entering therein, and other valuable data.

### THE WOUNDED HEROES.

Arrivat of Wounded Union Volunteers from Beaneke Island Their Transportation Through New York-Appearance of the Hen-List of Their Names,

Ac.,

Nearly one hundred and thirty sick and w Union soldiers, of different regiments, yesterday morning arrived at Jersey City direct from Roanoke Island They mostly belong to Massachusetts and Connecticut regiments, and all bear the impress of having met with severe time during their struggles in defence of the

Philadelphia, arrived in Jersey City at an early hou yesterday morning. Colonels Howe and Almy, agents fo the States of Massachusetts and Coanecticut respect-ively, were on hand at the depot on the arrival of the soldiers, and did all in their power to make them comfortable during their stay among us. Re reshments were provided and sight to see so fine a body of ended to. It was a sad sight to see so fine a body of en made victims to the horrors of fraternal strife, and hose who yesterday gazed upon them could not but feel a deep sympathy for their condition as well as a high re-gard for the patriotism which impelled them to risk heir lives in defence of the rights of the republic. Several were unable to walk and lay stretched upon pallets wagons, while others moved painfully on crutches. The generality of them looked careworn and emaciated, but they seemed to be ready and willing to again confront the enomies of their country, should their health be restored to its pristine strength. In conversing, they speak quite disparagingly of the fighting abilities of the rebels, and express the belief that they are in no way up to the mark as even middling soldiers. They agree, however, in the fact that the rebe fought desperately at Roanoke, but they broke like sheep before the headstrong charge of Union bayonets. army to be of the most favorable character, and patriotic enthusiasm and energy mark every movement made. In speaking of General Burnside, they allude to him as a man of the highest military talents, combined with hu-manity and principle. He is looked upon by all under his command with the deepest reverence.

soldiers yesterday, voluntarily came forward and ten-dered his services to the poor fellows gratuitously. His ndness and attention are worthy of mention, especially as he was almost, if not quite unknown, until this event to both the wounded and the agents for the States to which they belonged.

barracks, and in the evening went home by the necessary routes. A large crowd collected in the Park to witness es of Roanoke, and took much pleasure in listen ing to the several narratives of the battle field. The folowing is a full list of the returned soldiers:—
Stephen Russell, Haddam, Eighth Connecticut regi-

William Maguire, Hartford, Company E, Tenth Connecticut regiment.
Russell A. Risley, Mauchester, Company E, Tehth Con-necticut regiment.
Samuel S. Smith, Hartford, Company E, Tenth Connecicut regiment. Eugene A. Root. Coventry, Company B, Tenth Connec Eugene A. Root, Coventry, Company B, Tenth Connecticut regiment.
D. A. Gilchrist, Lunenburg, Company F, Twenty-fifth

Massachusetts.
M. M. Welch, New London, Company H, Touth Connec George H. Brown, New London, Company H, Tenth Con-Henry J. Hough, New London, Company H, Tenth Con-Francis Caird, Danvers, Company F, Twenty-third

Assachusetts regiment.

John Battles, Bridgewater, Company D, Twenty-third
dassachusetts regiment.

Samuel E. Foote, Guillord, Company A, Tenth Connectiit regiment. William A. Thrall, Wallingford, Company A, Tenth Conecticut regiment. Edwin A. Holloway, Tarrytown, Company G, Tenth nt regiment.
Eennett, New York, Company K, Fifty-first Connecticut.

George Eennett, New York,

New York regiment.

John Wallace, Brooklyn, Company H, Fifty-first New

John Wallace, Brooklyn, Company H, Fifty-first New

chusetts.
Thomas Bunting, Baltimore, Md., Company I, Fifty-first
New York.
Andrew Wilson, Newark, N. J., Company I, Eighth
Connecticut.
James Miller, New York, Company C, Fifty-first New York. Wm. B. Davis, Brookfield, Company D, Tenth Connec-Captain Jedediah R. Gay, Montville, Company E, Tenth Levi A. Hamlin, Washington, Company D, Tenth Con-Haisey B. Colleirt, New London, Company H, Tenth Connecticut. James Montgomery, Howard, Company D, Twenty-first

Amos Gleason, Fitchburg, Company D, Twenty-first Massachusetts.

Amos Gleason, Fitchburg, Company D, Twenty-first Massachusetts.

John Somerville, Indian Orchard, Company B, Twenty-first Massachusetts. third Massachusetts.
W. Shaw, Shewburg, Company G, Twenty-fifth Massa-George P. Roberts, Greenwich, Company I, Tenth Con-

Frank Paster, Southington, Company A, Tenth Con-lecticut.

Heron D. Hotchkiss, East Haven, Company K, Tenth Connecticut. Richard Gray (sailor), New York, steamboat New Captain Fred. Tyas, Philadelphia, Pa., Company H, wenty-first Massachusetts. Owen Elmer, Shirley Village, Company D, Twenty-first seachusetts.

Edward M. Donell, Somerville, Company B, Twenty-first assachusetts.

Joseph E. Palmer, Guilford, Company A, Tenth Con-

Charles J. Green, Fitchburg, Company D, Twenty-first assachusetts. George Hardy, Hawind, Company D, Twenty-first Masachusetts.

Alexander Palmatier, Pine Plains, N. Y., Company D, enth Connecticut. Abxander Faimatier, Pine Plains, N. Y., Company D, Tenth Connecticut.

Alexander Wright, White Plains, N. Y., Company D, Tenth Connecticut.

Sergoant James Hamilton, Brooklyn, Company A, Fifty-first New York.

Henry Follett, Schenectady, Company I, Fifty-first New York.

Eliser C. Johnson, Branford, Company A, Twentieth Connecticut.

onnecticut.
John Early, New York, Company G, Ninth New York.
Watson P. Seward, Guilford, Company A, Tenth Con-Ezra Day Dickerman, New Haven, Company A, Tenth Reuben R. Speed, Salisbury, Company D, Tensh Connec-Bradford Speed, Northeast, New York, Company D, Tenth Connecticut. Captain Horace E. Brooks, South Worcester, Company A, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts. Andrew B. Todd, Hampden, Company A, Tenth Con-

ectiont.

E. F. Briggs, Warren, Company D, Tenth Connecticut.

E. F. Barber, Buthel, Company D, Tenth Connecticut.

John B. Lake, Topsfield, Company F, Twenty-third Masth Pope, Cherry Valley, Company I, Fifty-first New J. Lengreaves, Mansfield, Company B, Tenth Connecti-Patrick Donahoe, Groton, Company H, Tenth Connecti-George F. Booth, North Adams, Company K, Twenty-

st Massachusetts. Fred. Lienthen, New York, Company K, Fifty-first New York. Itay Kaple, Cherry Valley, Company I, Fifty-first New C. H. Harrington, Worcester, N. Y., Company I, Fiftyiew York. Wieting, Worcester, N. Y., Company I, Fifty-first ew York. Fred. Douglas, New Lendon, Company H, Tenth Con-Charles H. Daniels, Groton, Company H, Tenth Conneccut. William Ride, New London, Company H, Tenth Connec-

ticut.

m, Denis L. Drew, South Eastern, Company G. Twentyfourth Massachusetts.

George Cock, Salisbury, Company D, Tenth Connecti-Charles Holden, Beverly, Company G, Twenty-third Massachusetts.
S. S. Dressor, Worcester, Mass., Company A, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts.
Jeremiah Collins, Baltic, Company F, Tenth Connecti-George M. Woodward, Columbia, Company D. Tenth

Daniel Williams, Milford, Company G, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts.
Thomas N. Magce, East Douglas, Company C, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts.
William S. Broadway, Lyme, Company A, Tenth Connecticut.
Henry S. Parker, Lyme, Company A. Tenth Connecti-E. F. Pratt, Paxton, Company K, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts.
Frank Sibley, Worcester, Company K, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts.
S. Thurston, Worcester, Company K, Twenty-fifth Mas-

achesetts.
E. Blodgett, Templeton, Company A., Twenty-first Mas-

George H. Santelle, Templeton, Company A, Twenty-first Massachusetts.
George D. Whitcomb, Templeton, Company G, Twenty-first Massachusetts.
William Chaffee, Dudley, Company C, Twenty-fifth Mas-H. S. Wood, Royalston, Company I. Twenty-fifth Mas David P. Bigelow, Warrentown, Company A, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts. Oth Massachusetta.

David Bunting, (left in hospital at Baltimore), Swamp
Scott, Company H, Twenty-third Massachusetta.

John Newton, Marbichead, Company B, Twenty-third Massachusetts.
Ch. H. Cutting, Templeton, Company A, Twenty-first Massachusetts.
James Annington, Jr., Salem, Company F, Twenty-third Massachusetts.
J. B. McClay, Salem, Company F, Twenty-third Massachusetts.

Charles Cobbigh, Templeton, Company A, Twenty-first fassachusetts. Marshal Cobbigh, Templeton, Company I, Twenty-fifth Assachusetts.

John Howell, Worcester, Company E, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts.
Peter Brady, Worcester, Company E, Twenty-fifth Mas achusetts.

James Malby (sailor), Philadelphia, Pa., ster New Brunswick.

John Alien, East Douglas, Company I, Twenty-firth

Massachusetts.
H. D. Lent (musician), Cortland, Ninth New York.
John Ranew, Spencer, Company G, Twenty-fifth Ma Charles H. Viall, Providence, Company E, Fifth Rhode Island.
Sergeant S. Robinson, Providence, Company E. Fourth
Rhode Island.
Alexander Nelson, Shirley, Company H, Twenty-third
Massachusetis.

james S. Grow, Fitzburg, Twenty-first Massachusetts. Jeremiah Donavan, New York, Ninth New York. B. M. Birge, New York, Company B, Fifty-first New Henry K. Ware, Oakham, Company H, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts.
S. S. Braper, Southbridge, Company A, Twonty-fifth Massachusetts.
Michael Moral, Nowport, Company H, Fifty-first New York.
G. W. Gerson, Moravia, Company F, Fifty-first New

York. John S. Brown, Orange, Company I, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts.
Silas F. Gilson, Richmond, N. H., Company I, Twonty-fith Massachusetts.
Frank S. Sibley, Auburn, Company K, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts. sachusetts.

James W. Abrat/ms, Boston, Company I, Twenty-first George Fider, Meriden, Company G, Twenty-fifth Mas-

George W. Newell, Salisbury, Company D, Tenth Conecticut.
Burrill M. Birge, New Britain, Conn., Company H, Fffy-first New York. irst New York. ohn Speed, Salisbury, Company D, Tenth Con seutenant Fred. Migard, Worcester, Company ty-fifth Massachusetts. H. F. Knox, Holden, Company A, Twenty-fifth Ma D. D. Whitney, Grafton, Company D, Twenty-first Man

P. Brady, Worcester, Company E, Twenty-fifth Mass C. A. Curtis, West Brighton, Company E, Twenty-Grat Massachusetts.
N. H. Stevens, Providence, R. I., Company D, Twenty.
hird Massachusetts. fassachusetts. tant Joseph Curtis, New York, Fourth Rhode Captain Robert Leggett, New London, Company H. Tenth Connecticut.

Julius Cummings, Exbridge, Company D, Twenty-Sth
fassachusetts. Sergeant James Hogan, Newport, Company G, Fourth Rhode Island.
Sergeant John C. Herbert, Providence, Company F.
Fourth Rhode Island.
Seth Paine, Holden, Company G, Twenty-first Massa-

Total of Massachusetts regiments.... Aggregate .....

# The Tax on Tobacco.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1862.

At a time when Congress contemplates laying an excise on the various products of the country, it may not be uninteresting for many of your readers to know what would be the amount to be collected on the single item of tobacco, and the manufactured article thereof. For tobacco, and the manufactured article thereof. Few people are aware that tobacco, as an article of exportation, ranges only second to cotton. As there has been a meeting convened of the whole trade for to-morrow, these very moderate estimates may not be devoid of interest.

J. S. GANS, tobacco broker, 86 Wall street.

80,000 hhds. Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee.

60,000 hhds. Virginia and North Carolina.

Total......256,000,000 Manufactured into plug:— 20,000 hhds. Virginia. 10,000 hhds. Kentucky.

of the United States Army; W. A. Dana and tornia; F. Cobb, G. M. Bourne, C. H. Dalton tetens, Jr., of Boston, are stopping at the G. F. Dale and J. B. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, and A. M. Sherman, of Newburg, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

nue Hotel.

M. de Beaumont and S. B. Elliott, of Washington; Jac.
Clunas, of Scotland; J. D. Bates, Jr., G. R. Minot, P. R.
Jackson and A. C. Washburn, of Boston, are stopping at
the Brevoort House.

Lieut. H. R. Platt, of White Plains; S. Washbourne and
J. W. Smith, of Connecticut; A. Myers, of London; A. S.
Robinson, of Philadelphia; F. Lachmajer and H. Heaton,
Jr., of Providence, R. I., are stopping at the Lafarge
House.

House.

Hon. Charles Barnes, of Connecticut; Dr. J. R. Smith, of the United States Army; James A. Parker, of Quincy, Ill.; J. S. Ricketts, of Philadelphia: James Bailey, of California; J. S. Beadle and G. W. Iaibott, of Boaton; W. McGannigle, of the United States Navy, and Theodore Borup, of St. Paul, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hotel.

Hon. B. P. Johnson and J. Holt, of Albany; J. Letchworth, of Buffalo; W. A. Alken, of Connecticut; G. T. Stedman, of Cincinnati; C. C. Kent and D. A. Billings, of Boston; W. W. Babbitt, of Newton; G. G. King, of Newport; J. H. Brown, of New Jersey, and E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, are stopping at the Astor House.

WINTER GARDEN. -Miss Matilda Heron's new play, "The Belle of the Season," will be produced at this esta ment to-night, the fair authoress sustaining the part of Florence Upperton (the Belie). The piece has been sub-jected to a good deal of criticism by the provincial press and the result proves that it is a drama of substantia merit. Mrs. Gladstone, an actress of great personal at tractions, and who stands high in the favor of the Box ton and Philadelphia publics, will make her first ap-pearance before a New York audience on this occasion. The cast otherwise is a very strong one, and the piece will have every advantage that the resources of this well managed establishment can sflord it.

Ninto's Garden .- Mrs. John Wood takes her benefit a, this establishment to-night. She will appear on this occasion in two parts—that of Edy O'Connor, in the "Colleen Bawn," and Manette, in the farce of " Mischiel Making." We need hardly bespeak a liberal support for an actress so attractive and so deservedly popular.

TRADE REFERENCE WITH TENNESSEE.—There are already indications of a reopening of trade with the rebel States. We learn that one of our manufacturers received on Saturday, from a customer in Nashville, a considerable order for goods, accompanied by a remittance to close up an old account. The manufacturer in question is confident of an immediate resumption of business relations with his Tennessee buyers, and is actively at work preparing to supply all orders which may offer.—Necestra Advertiser.

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1862 The Supreme Court will not hear the argument of any case after Thursday, the 20th inst., nor any motion after Friday, the 21st, the Court intending to adjourn on the

2,920,000 mille. 2,920,000 at 10c. 2,920,000 Total ...... \$14,260,600 The above are low estimates, taking four millions of smokers at two segars per day. The quantity consumed for chewing and smoking is likewise estimated low. The government intends besides to levy a tax of test dollars on every segar store, and various sums on brokers and jobbers, &c., besides the considerable item of customs duty—three per cent of the gross profits of all parties is the trade. Personal Intelligence or Morgan left the Astor House yesterday after-thany.